

Future of CAP and Opportunities for Biocontrol

IBMA

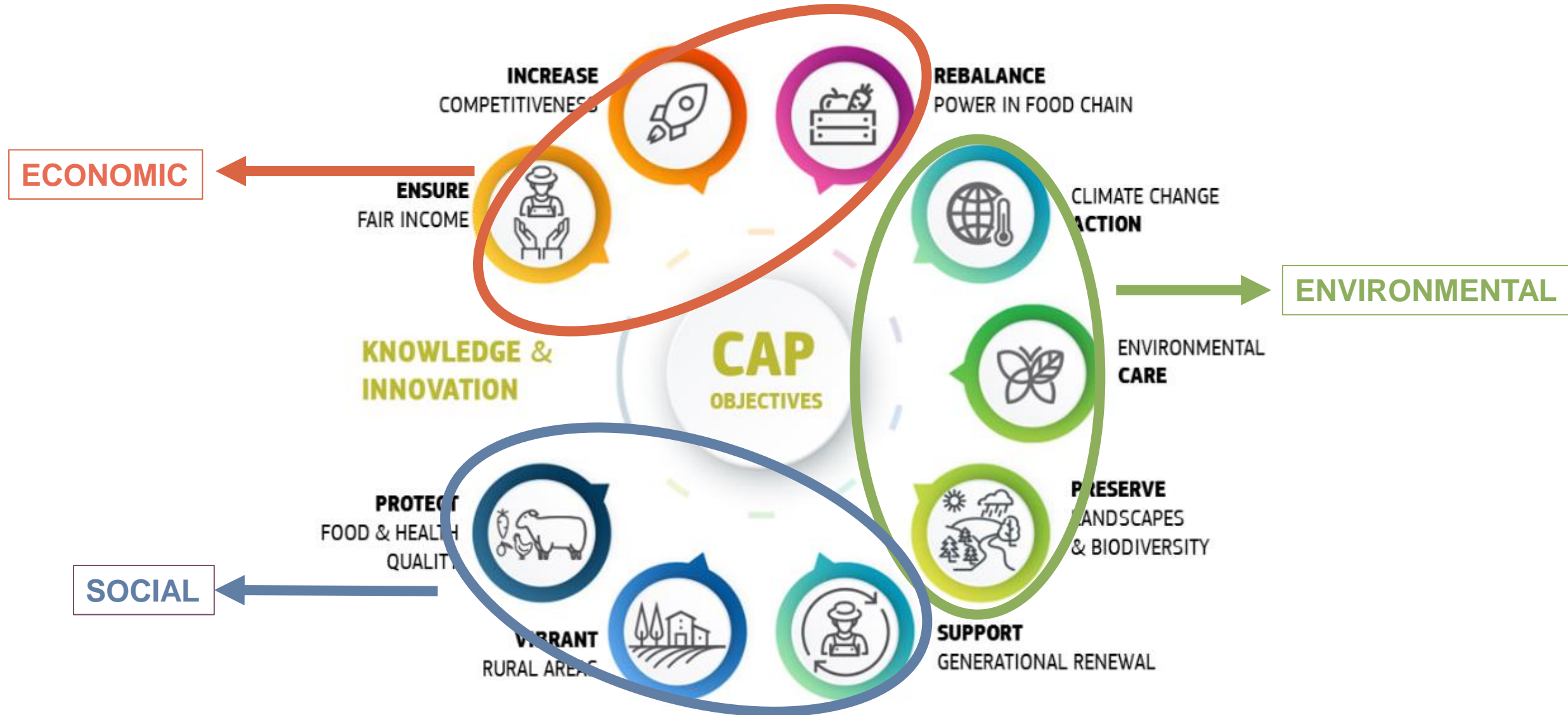
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Outline

- Introduction to the CAP – purpose, structure
- How CAP instruments can be used to support biocontrol
- Timeline & current discussions on CAP post 2027

CAP 2023-27 – Objectives



CAP Structure & instruments

EAGF – European Agricultural Guarantee Fund

- Direct support
- Market measures (sectoral support for: fruit & vegetables; apiculture; wine; hops; olive oil & table olives; other sectors)

EAFRD – European Agricultural Fund for rural development

- Rural Development
 - Fostering the competitiveness of agriculture and forestry,
 - Ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources and climate action,
 - Achieving a balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities.

Abbreviation	Full name	Article (Reg 2021/2115)
BISS	Basic income support for sustainability	Art 21
CIS	Coupled income support	Art 32
CISYF	Complementary income support for young farmers	Art 30
CRISS	Complementary redistributive income support for sustainability	Art 29
Eco-schemes	Schemes for the climate, the environment and animal welfare	Art 31

Abbreviation	Full name	Article (Reg 2021/2115)
COOP	Cooperation	Art 77
ENVCLIM	Environmental, climate-related and other management commitments	Art 70
INVEST	Investments and Investments in irrigation	Art 73 and 74
KNOW	Knowledge exchange and dissemination of information	Art 78
RISK	Risk management tools	Art 76
INSTALL	Setting-up of young farmers and new farmers and rural business start-up	Art 75
ANC	Natural or other area-specific constraints	Art 71
ASD	Area-specific disadvantages resulting from certain mandatory requirements	Art 72

Conditionality – mandatory - underpins all agricultural area-based payments

Statutory Management Requirements

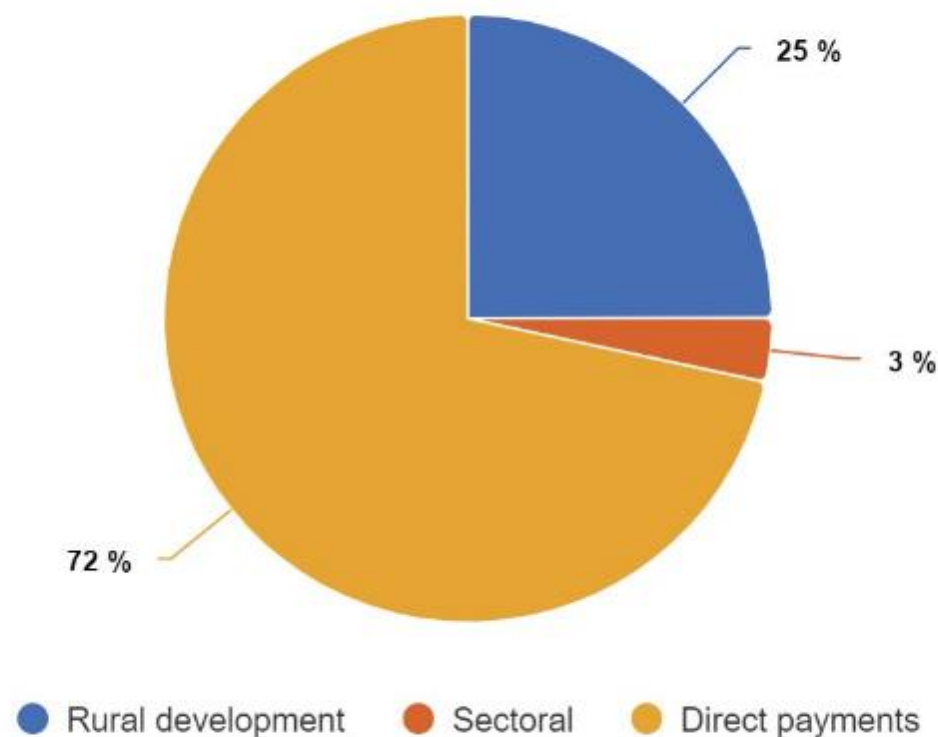
- Farm level requirements as defined by Member States' transposition of EU Directives on:
 - nitrates from agricultural sources
 - wild birds and habitats
 - food safety
 - identification and registration of animals
 - animal diseases
 - **plant protection products**
 - animal welfare
- Penalties for non-compliance under CAP are additional to those under national legislation

Standards of Good Agricultural and Environmental Condition (GAEC)

- Environmental focus
- Land managers must adhere to GAEC to receive direct payments AND agricultural area payments (agriculture) under rural development (EAFRD).
- Flexibility for Member States to tailor to national and regional contexts
- Member States must define all standards

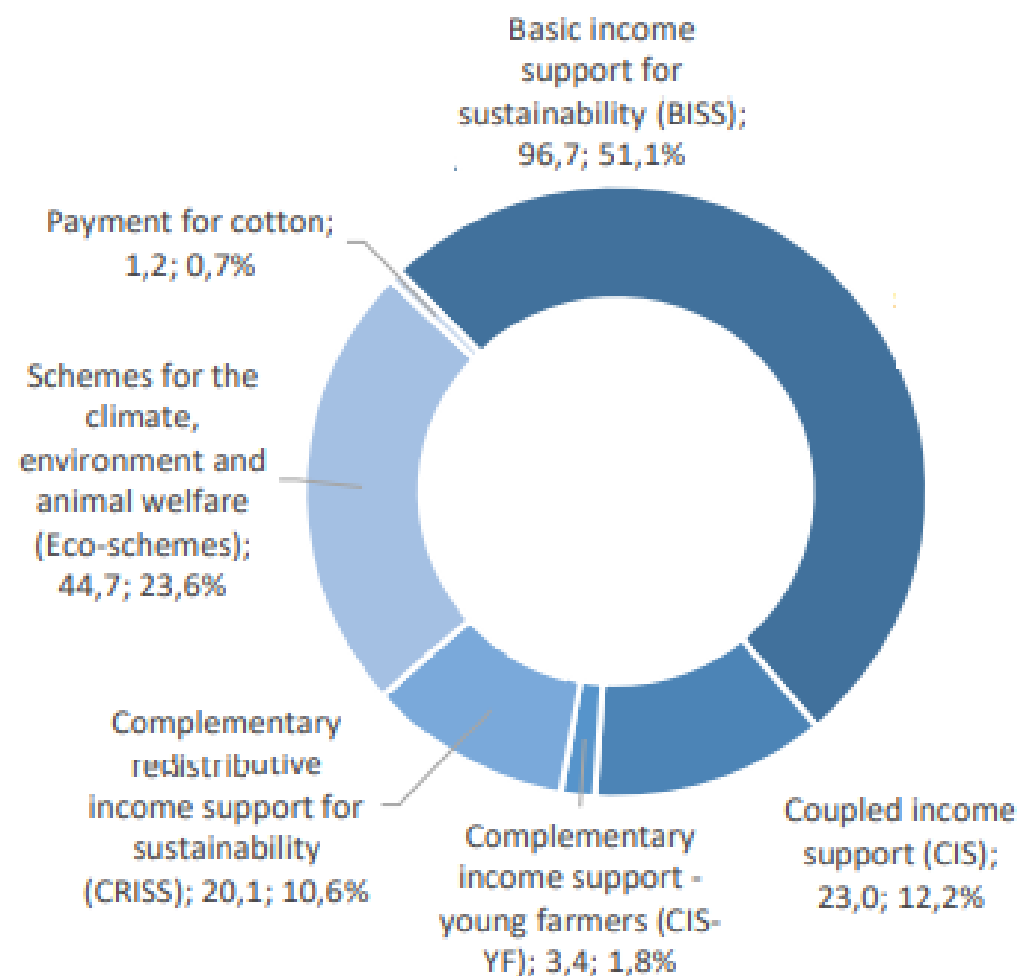
Financial allocations between the funds

Planned financial allocations under the CAP Strategic Plans 2023-27
(in EUR billion)

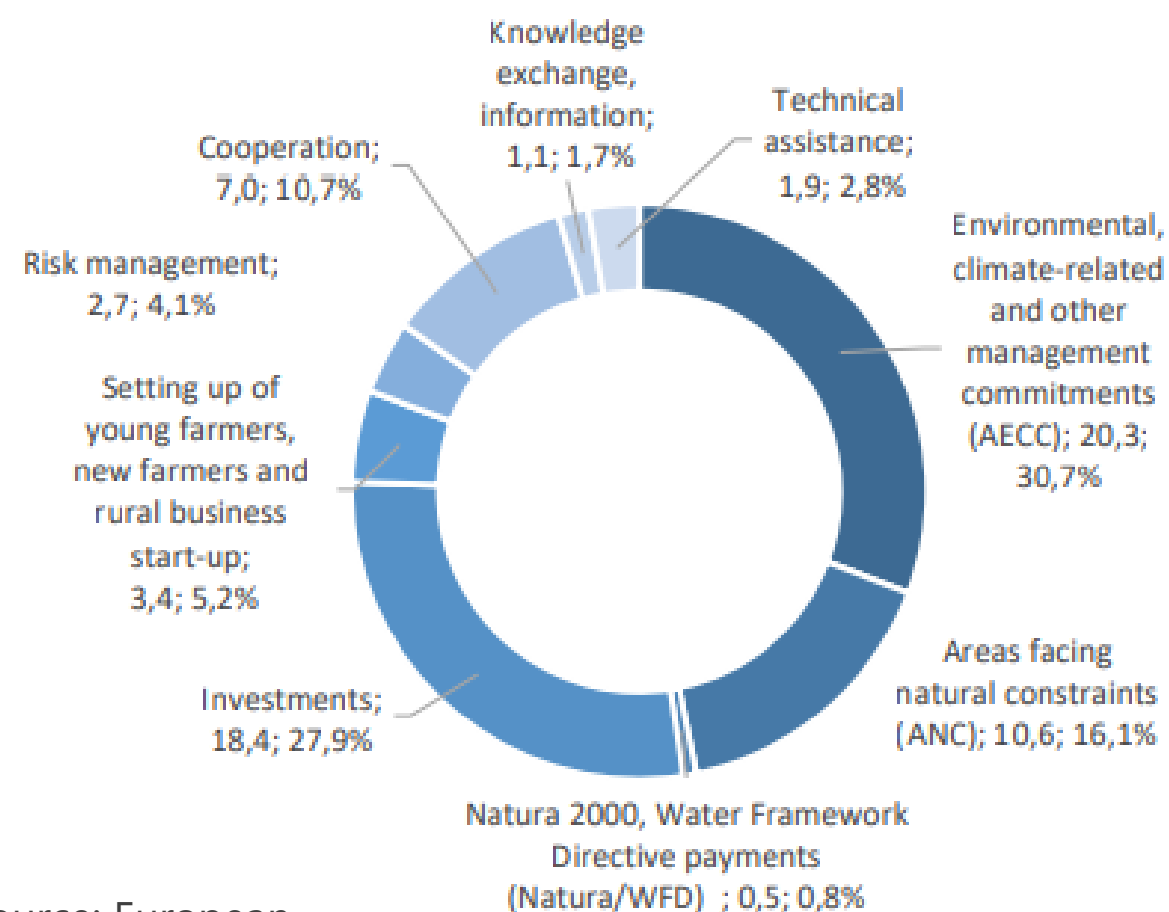


Source: European Commission

Direct payments (EAGF) (EUR billion, %)

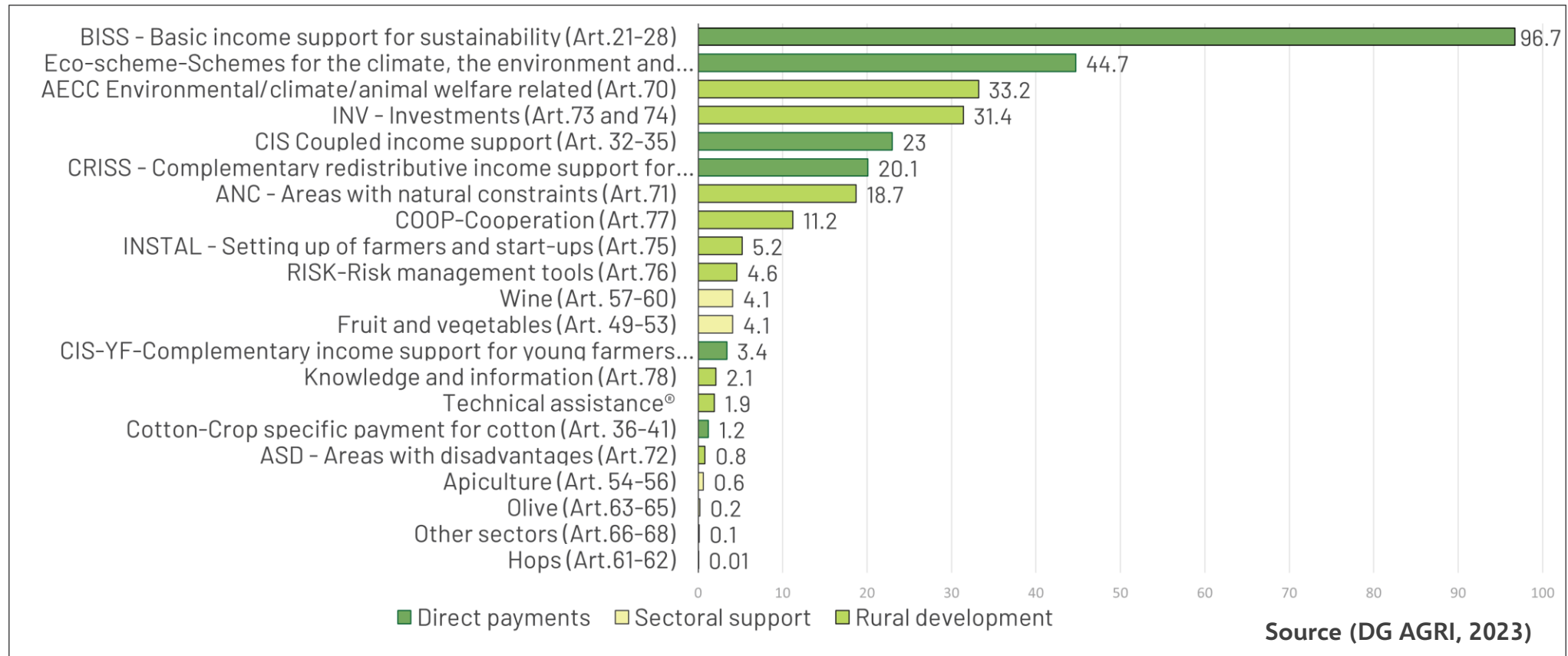


Rural development (EAFRD) (EUR billion, %)



Source: European Commission, 2023

Planned expenditure from CAP Strategic Plans 2023-2027 (EUR billion)



Budget allocations for environment, climate and animal welfare according to ring-fencing obligations



Source: European Commission, 2023

Questions and Discussion

CAP instruments used to support biocontrol

CSPs are expected to meet the Green Deal target:

“reduce the overall use and risk of chemical pesticides by 50 % as well as the use of more hazardous pesticides by 50%, by 2030”

Source: - European Commission et al (2023), Mapping and analysis of CAP strategic plans – Assessment of joint efforts for 2023-2027

- No national targets have been associated with these EU-level targets
- 8 CSPs refer to a national target to reduce the use and risk of chemical pesticides – from 5% (Malta) to 50% (BE-Wallonia, Bulgaria, Germany, Luxembourg, Romania).
- 2 CSPs set deadlines to achieve their targets (LT: 21% by 2030 / PT: 29% by 2027)
- 14 CSPs provide an overview of the interventions used to help achieve the target
 - limitations in the use of plant protection products,
 - integrated pest management,
 - non-chemical control,
 - precision and organic farming,
 - presence of landscape features, and
 - knowledge and cooperation interventions.
- 14 CSPs mention elements outside the CSPs to address the GD target: e.g.
 - national legislation on pesticide management,
 - nature protection laws,
 - policies in favour of organic farming and integrated production.
- 6 CSPs provide no information on how they would address the GD target (DK, FI, FR, PL, SI, ES).

Biocontrol - CAP interventions often used

Mostly addressed by:

- All CSPs highlight the need to:
 - reduce the use of chemical pesticides
 - improve the uptake of integrated pest management
- High Priority in 15 CSPs
- Medium priority in 12 CSPs

Conditionality



- Statutory Management Requirements
- Good Agricultural and Environmental Conditions (GAEC)

EAGF (Direct Payments)

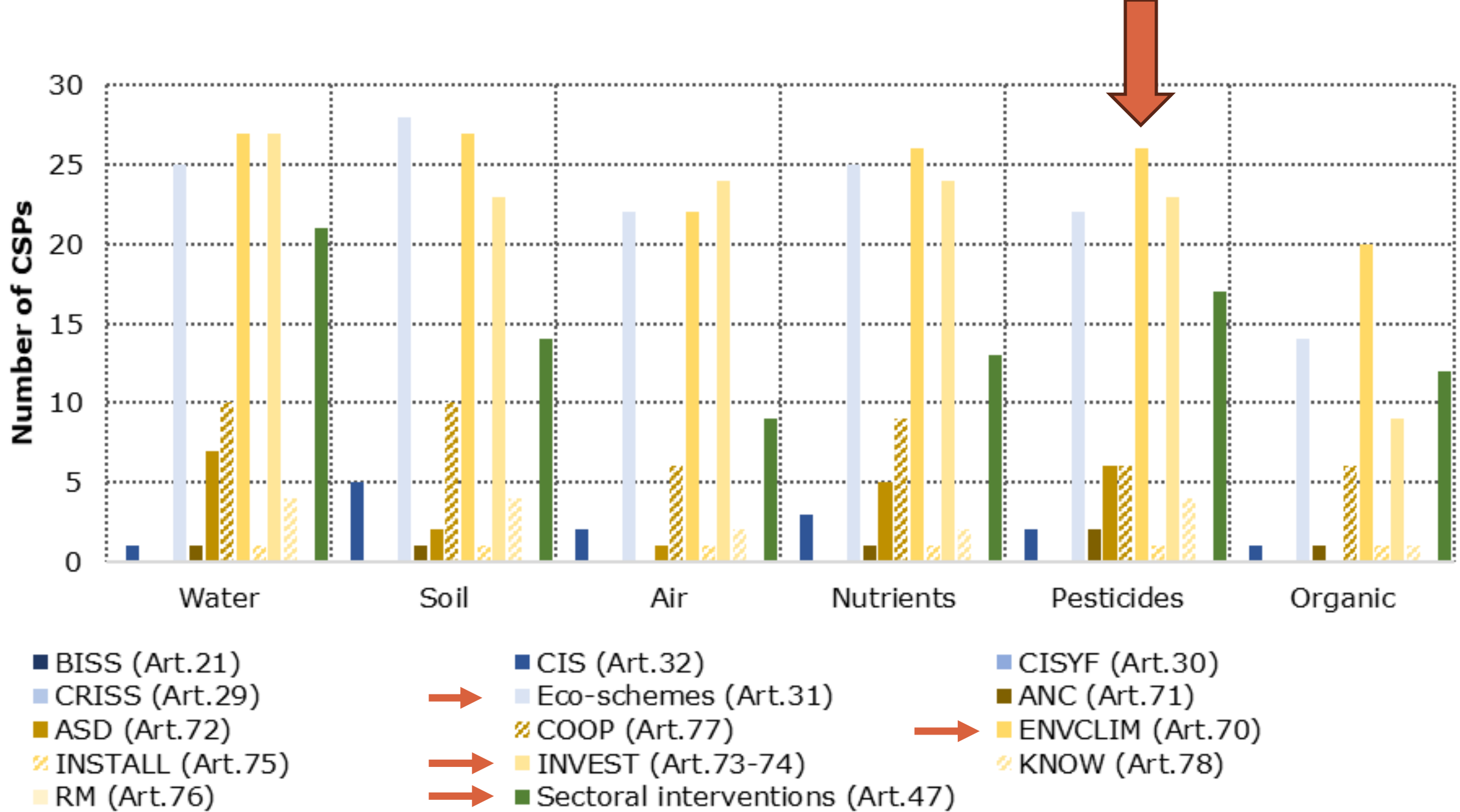


- Eco-schemes
- Sectoral support – e.g. fruit & vegetables

EAFRD (Rural Development)



- Environment-climate commitments
- Investment interventions
- Cooperation - EIP
- Knowledge exchange

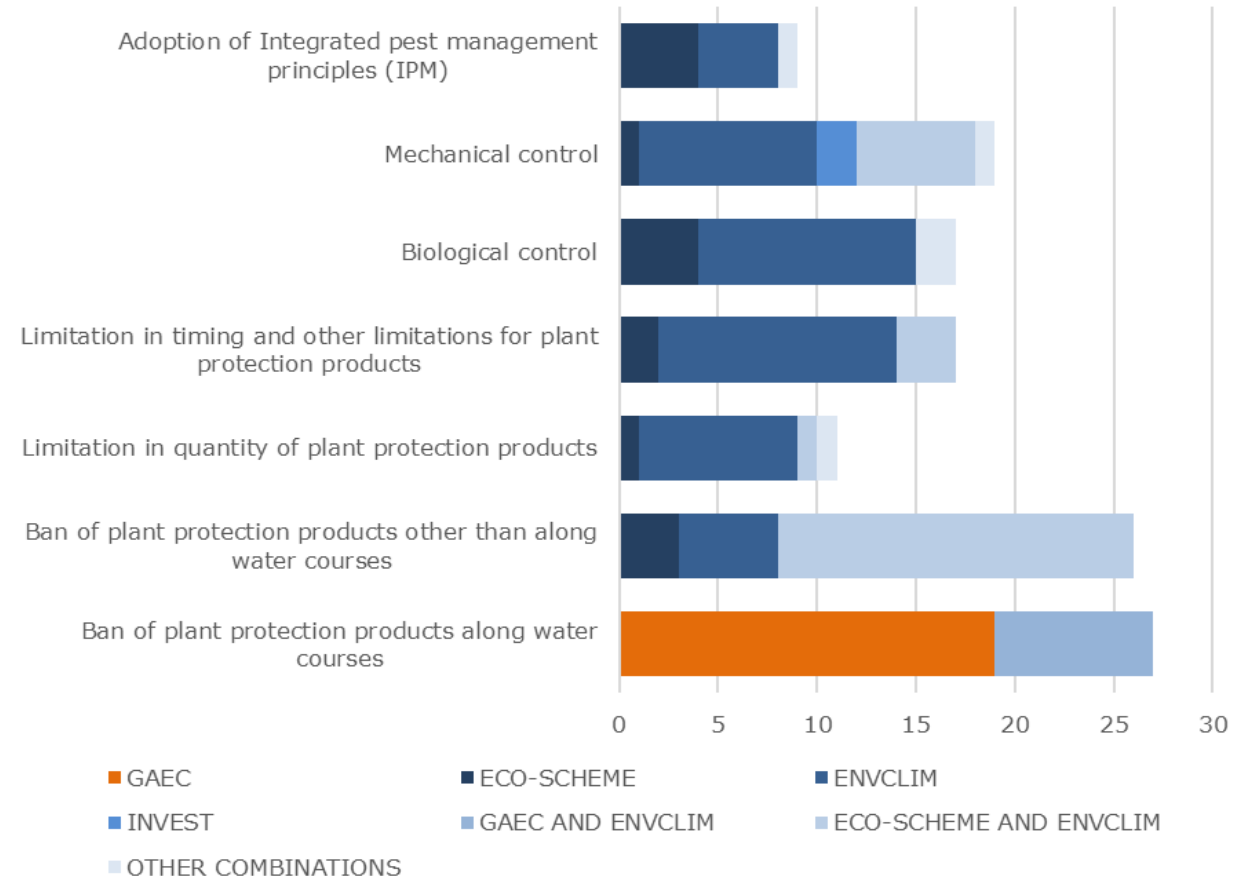


Source: CAP Mapping Study, 2023

Farm Practices supported

- CSPs support a wide range of farm practices to address pesticide pollution, including:
 - limitations to the use of pesticides on agricultural land
 - **alternatives to chemical pesticides such as biological and mechanical protection methods**
 - buffer strips
 - crop rotation
 - landscape features
 - precision farming
 - training and advice

Number of CSPs supporting plant protection practices through one or a combination of intervention types



Source: CAP Mapping Study, 2023

Eco-schemes – examples (excluding organic)

Practices for pesticide management are frequently supported by eco-schemes – mainly limitations in the use of plant protection products (including ban) (22 CSPs) but also the promotion of alternatives to chemical pesticides (15 CSPs).

- **Bulgaria – eco-scheme for reducing the use of pesticides on arable land, permanent grassland and permanent crops**

- Aims to restrict the use of hazardous pesticides
- Promotes the use of pheromone traps or useful biological agents, bacteriological or fungal agents

- **Estonia – Climate and Environment Plan: environmentally friendly management**

- Various requirements for horticultural crops (vegetables, strawberries, medicinal herbs, fruit crops), including:
 - Pheromone traps on land cultivated with fruit trees from 1 May to 31 August (at least 1 trap per 0.3 ha of eligible agricultural area)

- **Luxemburg – 2 x eco-schemes:**

- Aid for the use of synthetic pheromone capsules in viticulture
- Aid for the use of arboriculture synthetic pheromone capsules (for pear, apple, quince, apricot, plum trees)

- **Austria – Erosion control of wine, fruit and hops**

- Optional supplement for use of organisms or pheromones on at least one harvest of wine, fruit or hops

Environment-climate commitments – examples (excluding organic)

France

- 70.15: - **Banana crops** in the French overseas territories - alternative pest control for *Cosmopolites sordidus*:
 - maintain at least 8 pheromone traps per hectare each year. In the year of fallow, have at least 16 traps per hectare.
- 70.17/70.18 : measure for **market gardening / specialised orchards** in the French overseas territories
 - implementation of alternative pest control practices for tropical Diptera and Tephritidae: traps for monitoring and controlling population, collection and export for destruction of unmarketable fallen vegetables, uprooting host plants of the tropical Diptera and Tephritidae, installation and use of 2 augmentariums/ha for fruit vegetables, spot treatments by biocontrol, clay-based treatments
- 70.25: lump sum: "**Protection of water resources** - Integrated control" - Corsica
 - Combination of several alternative methods to plant protection products including biological control, mass trapping trapping and/or mating disruption methods.

Germany

- **EI-0102-07 Specifications for the application of biological and biotechnical plant protection**
 - Contains multiple biocontrol options (microorganisms, semiochemicals, natural substances).
 - Available in arable crops, vineyards, orchards, as well as fruit and vegetables both outdoor and in greenhouses or film tunnels.
 - Targeted payments for the use of a range of particular biocontrol practices, including *Trichogramma* in maize, mating disruption by pheromone confusion, virus preparations, and various low risk biopesticides.

Spain

- **6501.7 - Alternative to chemical pest control**
 - Support to farmers in applying various biocontrol practices - , biological and technological control systems, sexual confusion and mass trapping.
 - Covers a wide range of crops - fruit trees, vineyards, olive groves, citrus,ornamentals, extensive crops, vegetables and rice (in Aragon)
 - Advisory support must be made available to participating farmers

Austria

- **70-11 Use of beneficial crops in protected cultivation**
 - promotes the use of organisms replacing the use of plant protection products in polytunnels and greenhouses

EIP Operational Groups

- Examples are mainly from Italy, France and Spain
- Projects relate predominantly to permanent crops – fruit & vegetables

PROJECT DATABASE

About EIP-AGRI projects

The EIP-AGRI project database features innovative projects from across Europe that boost innovation and knowledge exchange for agriculture, forestry and rural areas.

[Browse projects](#)

https://eu-cap-network.ec.europa.eu/projects_en

PROJECT - EIP-AGRI OPERATIONAL GROUP

Cirphis: developing an agro-ecological solution to control the cirphis, a grassland pest

[Discover website](#)

[Contacts](#)



PROJECT - EIP-AGRI OPERATIONAL GROUP

CLARINNOV

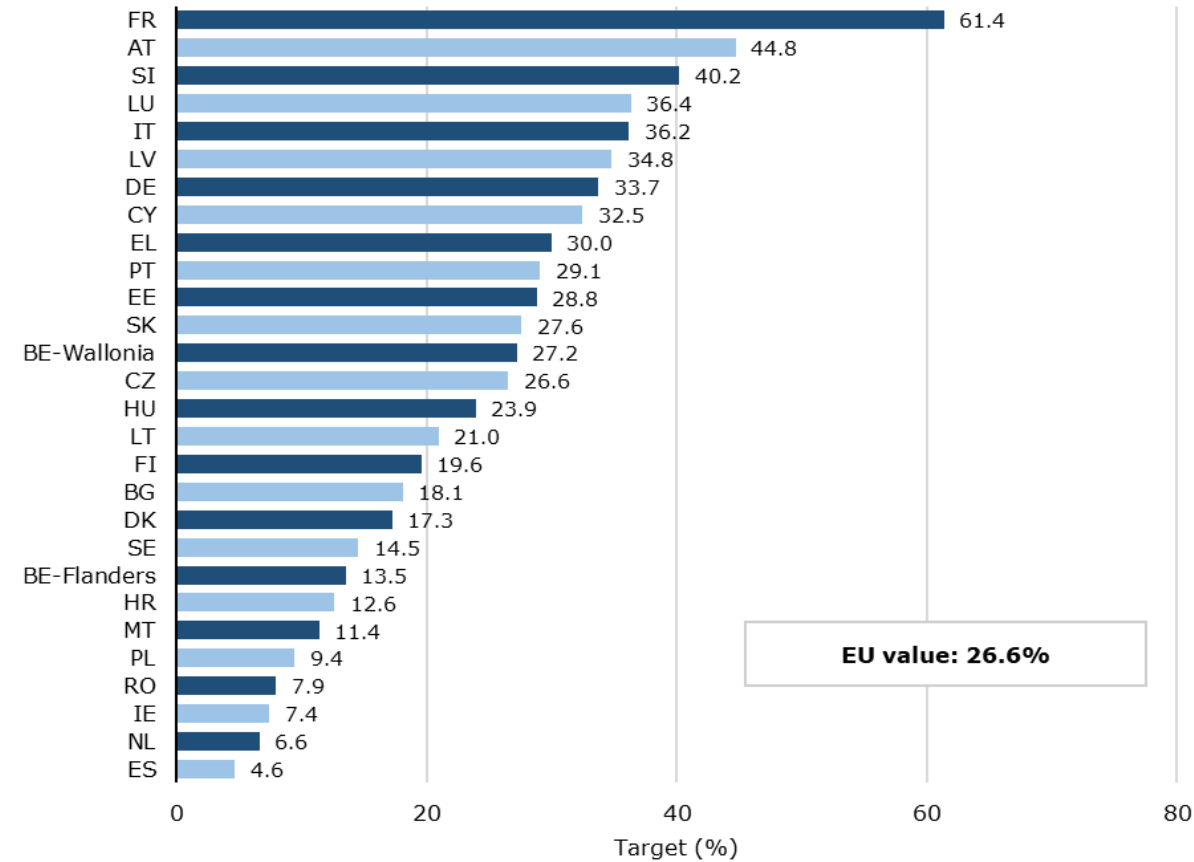
Operational Group "Olive Tree Health" - Development of innovative strategies for the control of endemic and emerging olive tree diseases in Spain

PROJECT - EIP-AGRI OPERATIONAL GROUP

Biological direct control methods for defense, aimed at reducing biotic potential of the brown marmorated stink bug - Biovitamina

Result indicator: R24 - Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides

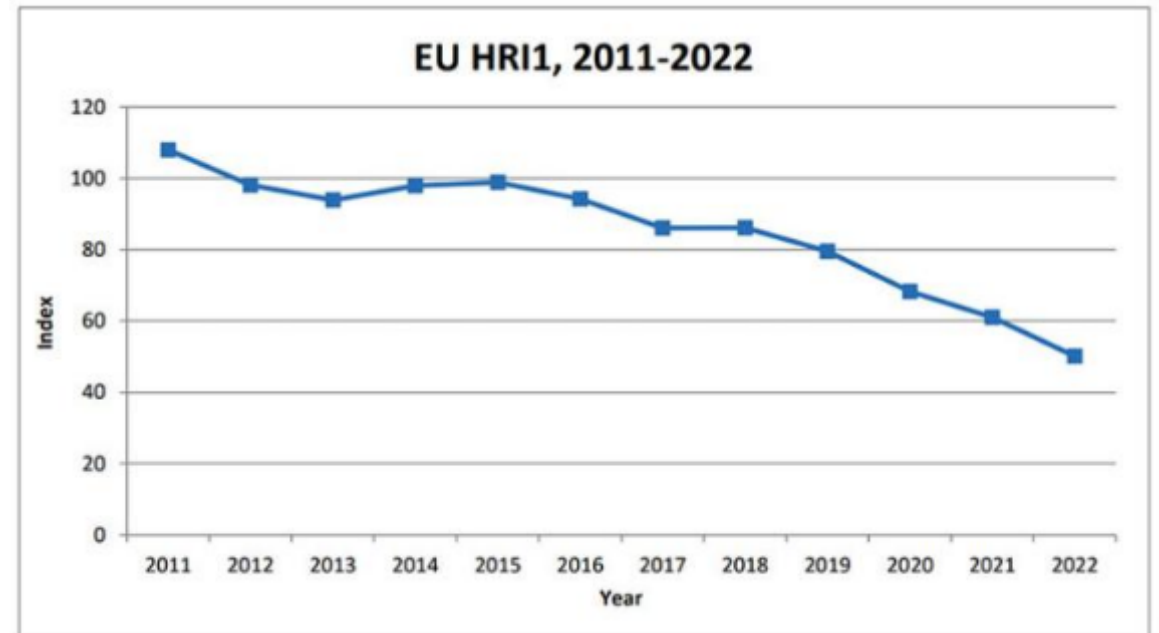
- Share of utilised agricultural area (UAA) under supported specific commitments which lead to a sustainable use of pesticides in order to reduce risks and impacts of pesticides such as pesticides leakage
- Three CSPs with targets set above or equal to 40% of UAA.
 - FR; AT; SI
- 19 CSPs with intermediate targets set around the EU average between 10% and 40%.
 - MT; HR; BE-FLANDERS; SE; DK; BG; FI; LT; HU; BE-WALLONIA; CZ; SK; EE; PT; EL; CY; DE; LV; IT; LU
- Five CSPs with lower targets, below 10%.
 - PL; RO; IE; NL; ES



Indicator for measuring impact

Impact Indicator 18: Sustainable and reduced use of pesticides: Risks, use and impacts of pesticides.

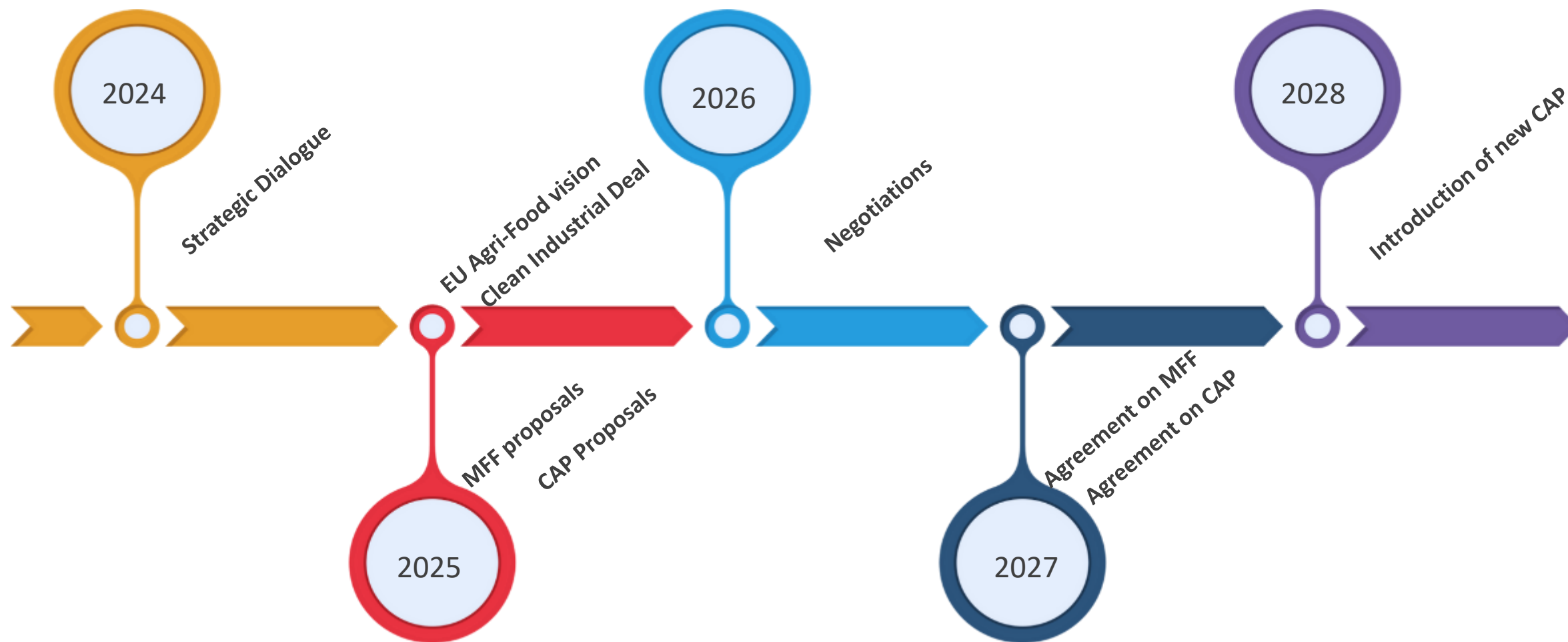
- Consists of 3 indicators:
 1. Sales of pesticides
 2. The Harmonised Risk Indicator 1
 3. Sales of more hazardous pesticides
- Does not form one of the obligatory indicators for MS reporting under the CAP



Questions and Discussion

CAP beyond 2027

Timeline



Future CAP...

- Discussions already underway - will pick up speed now new Commissioner is in post
- Member State Agriculture Ministries are arguing to maintain CAP in current form with priority to farmer interests and concerns (c.f. Hungarian Presidency conclusions)
 - Last reform was quite significant - more strategic approach – keen to let this bed in
- However, there remains a pressing case for change given climate / environmental / social challenges faced
- Some of the key outstanding questions:
 - Direct payments – make more targeted?
 - Need for support for transition – systems change towards sustainability?
 - More funding and focus on environment/climate
 - Public/private funding opportunities?
- Opportunities for biocontrol:
 - CAP tools already exist and can be used
 - Promoting greater uptake
 - Measuring uptake and impact

Questions and Discussion



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Useful links

- [CAP Mapping Study](#) – mapping and analysis of CAP Strategic Plans
- Information on CAP Strategic Plans, including links to CSPs in each MS:
https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/cap-my-country/cap-strategic-plans_en
- AGRI data portal - catalogue of CAP interventions, financial information, output indicators & result indicator dashboard:
https://agridata.ec.europa.eu/extensions/DataPortal/pmef_indicators.html